[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,
Received up to 4th May, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 27th April, adverting to the Government of India's letter recently addressed to Sir Lepel Griffin, observes that that Government has refused sanction to the institution of criminal proceedings against the *Amrit Bazár Patrika* with a view to prevent unpleasant truths from coming into light. But in doing so, the Government of India has transferred to itself the entire responsibility and blame of all the misdeeds with which Sir Lepel Griffin was charged by the *Patrika*. Everybody will now be led to think that it was at the instance of the Government of India itself that Sir Lepel ill-treated the Begam of Bhopal, abusing her husband to her face and causing her to take off her veil in open darbár! The action of the Government of India in this matter is, indeed, highly reprehensible. It should not, without making a public enquiry into the serious charge brought against Sir Lepel Griffin, have taken him under its protection and thereby lowered the British Government in the estimation of the public.

The Government of India and Sir Lepel Griffin.

The same paper, of the 1st May, expresses its regret that the Government of India should have granted a pension of only Rs. 3,000 a month to Prince Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahadur, the principal surviving heir of the

Grant of pension to Prince Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahadur.

late Wájid Ali Sháh of Oudh. The mother of the Prince saved the lives of Mr. and the Misses Jackson during the Mutiny at the risk of her own life, but when the Government offered to give her a reward for this service, she, magnanimously declining to accept it at the time, desired that her claim thereto should be considered when there was an occasion for it. Again, it is said that when the British Government annexed the kingdom of the late Wájid Ali Sháh to its dominions in India, it also seized the Government promissory notes, worth two krors of rupees, which were in the possession of His Majesty. Taking these points into consideration, the *Hindustán* thinks the Government of India ought to reconsider its decision with respect to the amount of the pension to be granted to the Prince Mirza Qamar Qadar Bahadur. In matters like these the financial state of the country ought not to be taken into consideration. It is rumoured that Government intends to collect 50,000 troops at Dehli again this year to hold a camp of exercise there. Will not this cost the Government of India a large sum of money? Then why should not this item of expenditure be avoided, instead of granting a small pension to the Prince Qamar Qadar, who certainly deserves very liberal treatment from the Government for the reasons stated above?

Circulation, 2,000 copies.

The National Congress.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 30th April, expresses its surprise that Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, who is otherwise so able and talented a man, should go about preaching that the National Congress is not a national institution and that its advocates are enemies of the Government. Can anybody point to any resolutions passed at any of the Congress-meetings which are not perfectly catholic and constitutional in their nature? If the Musalmáns of Upper India have any misgivings regarding the aims and objects of the Congress, they can easily satisfy themselves by reading the resolutions passed at the last National Congress which was held at Madras, or, better still, they may attend the next Congress which is to be held at Allahabad and oppose any proposal brought forward on the occasion which they think to be prejudicial to their

interests. The *Jiwán* then exhorts men of all colours and creeds in India to join the National Congress and render it every kind of assistance in their power.

Circulation, 181 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd May, is extremely glad to say that the number of Anglo-Indian sympathizers with the objects of the National Congress is increasing daily. The reason of this is not far to seek. It is the identity of the interests of Anglo-Indians and the natives of India which induces them to unite and act in concert. Both of them sincerely desire that the foundation of the British government in India may become as firm as a rock and may last for ever. But both of them are at the same time of opinion that the time has come when the British Government should grant some form of representative government to the people of India, and hence their co-operation in the cause of the National Congress. One of the collateral benefits of this movement, the *Hindustán* rejoices to think, will be to bridge the gulf between Anglo-Indians and natives; inasmuch as the united action of the two communities in a common cause like this will necessarily go a long way to promote social intercourse between them.

Sympathy of Anglo-Indians with the objects of the National Congress.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 27th April, adverting to the action of a number of Bengális in opposing the presentation of a valedictory address to Lord Dufferin at Calcutta, observes that His Excellency has done nothing during his Viceroyalty to deserve this opposition. The successful manner in which he achieved the demarcation of the Afghán frontier boundary in perfect harmony with the Russian Government reflects great credit on his Lordship. It is true that he has had to interfere in the internal administration of certain Native States. But he could not possibly shut his eyes to the mismanagement of those States, and was obliged to appoint Europeans to administer them. The *Azád* does not, at any rate, think that Lord Dufferin's rule of India has been a failure, and

Lord Dufferin's rule of India.

that he deserves anything but thanks of the people of this country.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Appointment of Mr. Harris as the Superintending Engineer in Gwalior.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálíkankar), of the 28th April, states that he has recently had occasion to go to Gwalior and found the people complaining of the late appointment of one Mr. Harris as the Superintending Engineer in Gwalior by Sir Lepel Griffin. This Mr. Harris was formerly employed in Rewah on only Rs. 300 a month, but he now receives Rs. 1,500 in Gwalior. He never held a high post in the Public Works Department under the Government of India, nor did he make his mark by carrying out any important work in Rewah so as to make him deserving of so high a salary in Gwalior. But never mind: his skin is white and he is deserving of everything that can possibly be given him. The Public Works Department in Gwalior was formerly under the charge of a native, who constructed grand and beautiful buildings, such as the *Phul Bágh* and others. Sir Lepel Griffin has certainly done a great injustice to natives in appointing Mr. Harris as the Superintending Engineer in Gwalior. Natives are hardly ever appointed to such posts in British India, and Sir Lepel has even deprived them of one such post in Gwalior which has hitherto been held by them. What is worse still, Mr. Harris has given all the posts under him to Europeans on high salaries. None of these men used to receive more than 80 or 100 rupees a month under the British Government in India, while Mr. Harris now gives them as much as Rs. 300 and 500 a month in Gwalior.

Dakaits in the State of Gwalior.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 28th April, states that the depredations of dakaits have gone on increasing during the last two years in the State of Gwalior. In 1886 there were 49 cases of dakaiti attended with loss of property valued at one lakh of rupees. In the last year the number of dakaitis rose to 84 and the value of the property carried off to 1½ lakh of rupees. The native officials of the

State have proved themselves quite unequal to the task of suppressing the dakaits, and the writer sees no reason why the Government of India should not depute a European officer for the purpose. The *Punch*, in commenting upon the subject, says that if the Government of India do not soon appoint an able European officer to the prime ministership of Gwalior, the entire population of the State will gradually turn into dakaits, on account of the malpractices and high-handedness of the officials of the State.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Resignation of Diwán Raghunath Rao of his prime ministership of Indore.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd May, expresses its deep regret at Diwán Raghunath Rao's resignation of the prime ministership of Indore. The state of affairs at Indore has for some time past been anything but satisfactory. The Mahárája himself does not attend to the affairs of the State, and his officials are ruining it by their mal-administration. It is only the presence of Diwán Raghunath Rao at the helm of the State that has hitherto saved it from going to the dogs. There is no other able man like Raghunath Rao in the whole State of Indore, and his resignation at this juncture is a matter of serious consequence to Mahárája Holkar.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Bhíls of Magra in the Udaipur State.

The *Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar* (Udaipur), of the 30th April, referring to certain complaints which a correspondent made regarding the Bhíls of Magra in the Udaipur State, in the *Hindustán* of the 19th idem (*vide* the Selections, page 265), says that the correspondent seems to have made the complaints without ascertaining the real facts. The Udaipur Darbár has done everything it could possibly do to ameliorate the condition of the Bhíls of Magra. It has made a good metalled road throughout the district and posted watchmen at important places; it pays Rs. 2,000 a year to the Bhíls for the protection of travellers, in addition to the fees of from one to four annas they are allowed to levy from the latter for the same purpose; it expends Rs. 4,000 a year in sinking wells in Magra, and not only employs the Bhíls in this work, but gives away the wells to them after they have been

constructed; it has remitted a tribute of Rs. 3,000 a year which the Bhíls used to pay to the State before, with the express object of winning them to refrain from molesting travellers in their district; it has opened schools and dispensaries for their benefit in Magra; it has allotted Rs. 25,000 a year for the construction of ponds and similar other works, with a view to give employment to Bhíls, and has also enlisted some of them in the army; and it takes only one-sixth, or in some places one-fifth, of the land produce from the Bhíls. Since the time these benevolent measures were adopted cases of thefts and robbery have gradually been decreasing in Magra, until now they have become few and far between.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Rámpur.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st May, states that after the Darbár which was held for the installation of His Highness the Nawáb of Rámpur was over, General Azimu-l-din Khán, with Maulvi Ali Hasan and three other gentlemen, proceeded to the residence of Sáhebzada Haidar Ali Khán with a view to effect his reconciliation with him. Having reached there, the General, folding his hands, tied them with a handkerchief and respectfully standing up before the Sahebzada, begged his pardon for whatever offence he might have given him in the past, and then, falling at his feet, earnestly entreated that he might be forgiven. On this, the Sahebzada at once raised the General from the ground and, embracing him, assured him that he was now perfectly satisfied and no ill-feeling was left in his mind towards him. On the next day, the Sahebzáda paid a return visit to General Azimu-l-din Khán, who received him with great honour and respect. The writer then adds that he has lately had an occasion to visit some villages in the State of Rámpur and found them to be almost deserted. On enquiry, he was told that the system of farming lands which obtains in the State had reduced the villages to that disgraceful condition. The farmers, having no permanent interest in the lands, continue to rackrent their tenants until the latter are obliged to abandon their holdings and run away from

the State. General Azimu-l-din Khán ought to take steps to improve the condition of the tenantry in Rámpur.

Circulation, 68 copies.

A *sati* case at Patra in the Bijawar State in Central India.

The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 1st May, says that a correspondent has informed it that a woman lately became *sati* at Patra, a village in the Bijawar State in Central India, but that she did so without giving any previous warning of her intention to any of her relatives. Even admitting the latter portion of the statement to be true, it is still difficult to understand how the woman could go and throw herself on the funeral pile of her husband without being seen by any of her relatives who must have been present at the cremation. The authorities ought to call for a strict explanation from the relatives of the woman, as well as from those other persons who attended the funeral ceremony of her husband, as to why they did not prevent her from immolating herself in this way.

Circulation, 385 copies.

Samthar, Bandelkhand.

A Jhánsi correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 30th April, complains that although the annual income of the Samthar State in Bundelkhand amounts to 4½ lakhs of rupees, the Governor-General's Agent has sanctioned only one thousand rupees a month as maintenance allowance for the heir-apparent to the throne and a ricketty house for his residence. This is certainly hard treatment of the heir-apparent. The management of the State is also not satisfactory, and the writer invites the attention of the Government of India to it.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Rewah.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), in its issues of the 28th and 29th April, states that, during Lord Dufferin's late visit to Rewah, the Chandelin Maháráni requested the permission of His Lordship to send the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhia Náth or Rája Rámpal Singh to lay her grievances before him, but that His Lordship did not allow her to send either of these gentlemen of her choice to him, and asked her to depute her former vakíl, Mirza Najaf Ali, for the purpose. The Mirza was accordingly sent

by the Maháráni to Lord Dufferin, but as the former does not know English, Major Barr, who is not well disposed towards the Maháráni, was appointed as interpreter between His Excellency and the Mirza. His Excellency enquired of the Mirza what the Maháráni desired him to do. The Mirza replied that the Maháráni requested him to appoint a commission to enquire into the matters of which she had complained in her memorial of December last. To this Lord Dufferin replied that he had already enquired into the complaints of the Maháráni, and he did not think that there was any necessity for appointing a commission to enquire into them, and asked the Mirza to request the Maháráni on his behalf to come from Nowgaon and live with her son at Rewah. The *Hindustán* here remarks, by the way, that it does not believe Major Barr interpreted the conversation between the Mirza and the Viceroy without the addition or suppression of anything. The interview being over, the Mirza communicated the sorry result of his conversation with the Viceroy to the Maháráni and asked her to come to Sutna and have a personal interview with the Viceroy. On the receipt of this communication from the Mirza, the Maháráni immediately proceeded to Sutna and sent a message to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy to the effect that she desired to have an interview with His Excellency. But the Private Secretary sent word in reply that the Viceroy was sleeping at the time and the message of the Maháráni could not be communicated to him until he awoke. The Viceroy, however, did not awake until the train left the Sutna station, and the poor Maháráni, who had taken so much pains to come down to Sutna, had to return disappointed to Nowgaou! The conduct of the Private Secretary was extremely reprehensible in this matter, and he does not deserve to hold his post a moment longer. Considering the dignity of the Maháráni, he ought to have awakened the Viceroy at once and communicated the Maháráni's message to him. There is no doubt that the Maháráni as well as all the inhabitants of Rewah are greatly dissatisfied with the administration of the present officials of the State, and Lord Dufferin ought to make a searching enquiry into their complaints.

Circulation, 258 copies.

Proposed transfer of the Munsifi at Fatehabad to Agra.

The *Surmá-i-Rozgár*, of the 1st May, objecting to the concurrent proposal of the Judge of Agra and the Registrar of the High Court to transfer the Munsifi at Fatehabad to Agra, observes that if the proposed transfer is effected, it will cause a very great inconvenience to the inhabitants of those places which have hitherto been under the jurisdiction of the Fatehabad Munsifi. Fatehabad itself lies at a distance of 22 miles from Agra, and the Munsifi there comprises within its jurisdiction the parganas of Khairagarh, Barh, and Pinahat, which are situated at distances of 30 and 40 miles from Fatehabad. Now, if the Munsifi of Fatehabad is transferred to Agra, the inhabitants of the said parganas will have to travel some 50 or 60 miles before they can file a civil suit of however small a value. This will certainly cause great inconvenience to them, and in most of the petty cases they well prefer to compromise the matters in dispute among themselves rather than bear the worry and expense of such long journeys to file suits for small sums of money in the Munsifi at Agra. The transfer of the Fatehabad Munsifi will, therefore, not only be attended with inconvenience to a considerable number of litigants in the Agra district, but will also cause a loss to Government by the decrease in the sale-proceeds of the court-fee stamps in that district. Has the District Judge made the proposal with a view to save himself the slight inconvenience he is put to in having once a year to inspect the Fatehabad Munsifi, because the roads are bad in that part of the district? But the consideration of personal ease of an officer should not be allowed to outweigh the interest and convenience of the public; and the *Surmá* hopes that the North-Western Provinces High Court will, after fully considering the matter, refuse its sanction to the proposed measure.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Drunkenness in India.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 27th April, says that although Lord Randolph Churchill contradicted the statement which Mr. Slagg recently made in Parliament to the effect that drunkenness is increasing in India, the signs of increased

drunkenness are to be found in all parts of this country. Even those classes of natives who strictly abstained from the use of liquor before are now getting addicted to it. It is a great misfortune of India, indeed, that respectable and well-to-do classes of natives, instead of contracting any good habits, are throwing off all moral restraints and taking to drinking liquor and similar other vices. If, according to Mr. Slagg's proposal, a commission had been appointed to make an enquiry regarding increased drunkenness in India, many important facts would have been brought to light.

Circulation, 102 copies.

Alleged oppression in assessing the income-tax.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 1st May, publishes a picture, in which a European, called an assessor of the income-tax, is represented as cutting the throat of a poor man with a sword, called the income-tax.

RAILWAY AND LOCAL.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Objection taken to passengers carrying flesh, &c., with them in the railway carriages on the East Indian Railway.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 30th April, states that a certain class of passengers are in the practice of carrying flesh and killed game and birds with them in the carriages on the East Indian Railway, which causes great annoyance to Hindu passengers. The very sight of flesh or of a dead animal or bird, besmeared with blood, is nauseating to Hindús, and if their food happens to be touched by any of these things, it becomes unfit for their use. The higher Railway authorities would, therefore, do well to direct the Station Masters to cause such things to be put in the brake-van and not to allow passengers to carry them in the railway carriages with them.

Circulation, 200 copies.

Sale of adulterated *ghi* at Lucknow.

The *Mashír-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, complains that adulterated *ghi* is publicly sold in the bazárs of Lucknow without let or hindrance. This kind of *ghi* is a prolific source of disease to its consumers. But as it is mostly consumed by natives and is hardly ever used by Europeans, the Government seldom hears anything about it. It is, however, a great pity that native members of the municipal board do

not move in the matter. They are well acquainted with the evil effects of using bad *ghi*, and they ought to exert themselves in getting a stop put to its sale.

Circulation, 162 copies.

Certain complaints in the town of Kanauj.

The *Kanauj Punch*, of the 1st May, complains that streets in the town of Kanauj are in a very disgraceful condition. They are all unmetalled and some of them become quite impassable during the rains. The conservancy arrangements are also very defective; and the dispensary and the thána, which ought to have been inside the town, are located at Miransarai, which lies at a considerable distance from the town. The authorities ought to see to these things.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Aftáb-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Qudrat Ali ...	Apl. 23rd ...	May 2nd ...	208 copies.
2	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Tajammu-l-Husain, .	,, 28th ...	,, 4th ...	200 ,,
3	*Agra Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amír Khán ...	,, ,, ...	,, 1st ...	
4	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	May 1st ...	,, 4th ...	63 ,,
					Rahmat-ul-lah ...	Apl. 27th ...	,, 1st ...	200 ,,
5	*Alam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Gulab Rái ...	,, 28th & May 1st.	Apl. 30th & May 3rd.	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
6	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...				
7	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	Apl. 30th ...	May 3rd ...	85 copies.
8	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Chandan Lál ...	,, 28th ...	,, 1st ...	160 ,,
9	*Audh* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Ali ...	,, 27th ...	Apl. 28th ...	240 ,,
10	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	,, ,, ...	May 3rd ...	100 ,,
11	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	,, 30th ...	,, ,, ...	2,000 ,,
12	*Bráhman* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Badri Dín ...	For April ...	Apl. 29th ...	300 ,,
13	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	Apl. 30th ...	May 3rd ...	
14	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 27th ...	,, 1st ...	250 ,,
15	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 30th ...	,, 3rd ...	425 ,,
16	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	,, 22nd ...	Apl. 28th ...	400 ,,
17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	,, 27th to May 3rd.	,, 28th to May 4th.	181 ,,
18	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	Apl. 25th & 28th,	,, 29th & May 2nd	100 ,,

19	*Jalwá-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	May 2nd ...	May 3rd ...	130	,,
20	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mahárájkishun ...	,, 1st ...	,, ,, ...		
21	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Apl. 22nd ...	,, ,, ...	150	,,
22	*Kanauj Punch* ...	Kanauj ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bhaggú Khán ...	May 1st ...	,, 2nd ...	162	,,
23	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	Apl. 30th ...	,, ,, ...	250	,,
24	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 27th ...	Apl. 28th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
25	*Khurshíd-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	,, 28th ...	May 1st ...	200 copies.	
26	*Khurshíd-i-Azamgarh* ...	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	Apl. 19th ...	,, ,, ...		
27	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	May 1st ...	,, 4th ...	200	,,
28	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	Apl. 28th ...	,, 1st ...	47	,,
29	*Mazág-ká-Putlá* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 26th ...	Apl. 30th ...	150	,,
30	*Masharu-l-Zirdat* ...	Meerut ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For April ..	May 3rd ...	289 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).	
31	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Karímu-i-lah ...	Apl. 24th ...	,, ,, ...	250 copies.	
32	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, 23rd ...	Apl. 28th ...	180	,,
33	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 28th & May 1st.	May 2nd & 4th ...	180	,,
34	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Dás Biswás ...	Apl. 7th & 30th,	,, 3rd & 4th ...	380	,,
35	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moradábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 26th ...	,, 3rd ...	100	,,
36	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 28th ...	,, 1st ...	306	,,
37	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthi-English.	,, ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	May 2nd. ...	,, 3rd ...	400	,,
38	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	Apl. 28th to May 4th.	Apl. 28th to May 4th.	595 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	
39	*Oudh Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	Apl. 26th ...	Apl. 29th ...	450 copies.	
40	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ..	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 30th ...	,, 30th ...	500	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
41	*Prince of Wales' Gazette.*	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Mahárájj Kishun ...	Apl. 28th ...	Apl. 29th ...	
					Ghulám Husain ...	„ 30th ...	May 3rd ...	200 copies.
42	*Rafiu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	„ ...	„ ...	Murád Alí ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	432 „
43	*Rájputand Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú...	„ ...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	„ 26th ...	May 4th ...	150 „
44	*Ratn Prakásh* ...	Ratlam ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Jamshed Alí ...	„ 22nd ...	„ 3rd ...	150 „
45	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Morádábád ...	„ ...	„ ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	„ 30th & May 3rd.	„ 1st & 4th ...	113 „
46	*Roznah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ...	Bi-weekly ...	Banshi Dhár ...	„ 30th ...	„ 4th ...	160 „
47	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar,*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Jamná Prasád ...	May 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	95 „
48	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Lakshman Anant ...	Apl. 25th ...	Apl. 28th ...	200 „
49	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindi.	„ ...	Itrat Husain ...	May 1st ...	May 1st ...	258 „
50	*Surma-i-Rozgár* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	„ ...	Muhammad Rasá ...	Apl. 26th ...	Apl. 30th ...	137 „
51	*Surúr-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	„ ...	„ ...	Muzaffar Ali Khán,	„ 27th ...	„ 29th ...	60 „
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